# WASHINGTON

MPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Reconstruction Committee's Constitutional Amendment in the House.

Furious Closing Appeal of Thad Stevens.

Adoption of the Amendment by a Vote of 128 to 37.

### EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Continued Debate in the Senate on the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Henry A. Smythe Confirmed as Col-

lector of the Port of New York.

After three days incessant debate on the joint resolu a reported by the Reconstruction Committee propos sing speech in more than his usual savage style. He memonced by saying that he was pleased to see such unimity exhibited by the republican members in red to the general provisions of the bill, but was sorry see any objection manifested to the third section. considered this section the vital part of the set matter, and if this was stricken out bill amounted to nothing. He did not care a snap the bill without the third section, and would prefer that case to have the whole thing defeated. He deood of his kindred. He implored his republican

his and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. General Banks took nded radical ground, and stated that, although he was sonally in favor of negro suffrage, the country was yet prepared for it, and be thought the committee did weely in not recommending it. There were only two ways to reorganize the government—one was by enfranchising the negro, and the other by dis-franchising the rebels. He was in favor of the latter, and proceeded to show that this was the position taker by President Johnson in the past. He was listened to with marked attention. Speeches were also made by Mossrs. Randall, Streuse, Eckley, Beaman, Rogers, Farns-

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Lilinois, it was voted to dispense in future with evening sessions, and also to adjourn over till Monday, to allow the Doorkeeper to pefrorm the usual spring cleaning of the Bouse. The House is so much farther advanced with their business relax a little in their efforts to save the country without

OMPIRMATION BY THE SENATE OF HERRY A SMYTHE AS COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF MEN TORK, ETC.

Customs for the district of New York, vice Preston

King, deceased.

The Senate also confirmed Joseph H. Knipe to be Postmaster at Harrisburg, and Theodore H. Doddi to be Indian Agent for the Territory of New Mexico.

Contradictory reports have been in circulation for some weeks past concerning the Collectorship of the port of Chicago. We are finally able to announce that Walter B. Shates' name will be sent to the 8-hate for confirmation to-morrow, and that Brigadier General Mann will be appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago

THE TRIAL OF JRFF. DAVIS.

Chief Justice Chase has been in active consultation with his radical friends for a few days concerning the opening of the Virginia courts. Indications now are that no longer delay can be apologized for, and that Mr. Davis will have to be put upon the United States District his triol before the United States District tourt about to be assembled in Richmond. Should this nove true the country may rest satisfied that the best le, tal talent will be employed in the prosecution and de-fen se, and the case be conducted with the ability and observance of law that its national and world-wide im-

The ecent Herald telegram concerning the atrocities perpetra ted upon negroes by the agents of the Freed-men's Bu teau in the State of North Carolina has elicited mea's Bu veau in the State of North Carolina has elicited considerable discussion. Persons naturally array themselves according to their prejudices or preconceved opinions; but the truth is gradually dawning upon the minds of most that the system has been terribly abused, and that many of the sub-ordinate officers have not been selected with the necessary fitness for their peculiar and arduous duties. It has also transpired that General Steedman is preparing, or has afready prepared, a report giving an official expose of the operations of the bursan in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and that the drives and other particular, conversion some of he most atractous circumstances on record will be leaved and irrefe.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK FAILURE—GOV-ERNMENT PUNDS WITHDRAWN FROM NATIONAL

Since the failure of time institution government officers have been withdrawing their deposits to a considerable extent from the national banks of the city and placing them in the United States Treasury. The and piacing them in Metropolis has been called upon since Monday for over seven hundred thousand dollars, and the First National Bank of Washington city is re-

it will be seen that he has little or no control in the matter. The designation of the national banks to be public depositories, being directly connected with the disbursement or receipt of national funds, and the whole of this branch of national bank ss being transacted in the Treasurer's office, it has not been the practice of the Department, we are informed, to advise with the Comptroller upon any designation

STATES TO THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is a copy of a circular addressed to cashiers of national banks:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WARMINGTON, May 8, 1866.

Sir.—You are requested to render to the Treasurer of the United States, simultaneously with transcripts of accounts current, a statement showing the amount you hold to the credit of each disbursing officer of the United States, arranged under the heads of war, navy and miscellineous, giving the aggregate of each classification, and of all the classifications in figures. The blank lists used for the return of internal revenue will answer for the reports. These instructions are intended to supersede those of the Secretary on the same subject, issued under date of July 12, 1865, no returns of that description being now required for his office. A strict compliance will be expected.

F. E. SFINNER, Treasurer United States.

Approved: Hous McCulloca, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PROPOSED NEW PIVE PER CENT LOAN. vided it shall be a thirty year five per cent loan, and that he can have his bonds in consecutive numbers.

The President has proclaimed the treaty recently ne-gotiated with the Bois Foot band of Chippewa Indians, by which they cede to the United States all the lands

Warrants of pardon were ordered by the President to be issued to-day to two citizens of Texas, two of Alabama and one of Virginia, under the thirteenth exception. An order has been signed by the President directing pardons to be made out for fifteen North Carolinians.

THE EMPLOYES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
It appears from a communication to the Navy Department, in answer to the resolution of the House calling upon the several departments for information in relation to appointments, that there are employed in the one named sixty-seven clerks, of whom twenty seved in our army or navy during the rebellion. Further, there is not any among them who were engaged in the rebellion since March 3, 1866, when a resolution was passed that soldiers and sailors should have the preference in appointments. No one has been appointed in the Navy Department who has not served either in the army or navy. THE EMPLOYES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE PRIZE RING. The disciples of Fistiana to-night are confident that a match will be made for a contest in the prize ring between Johnny Lazarus and Collier, but no money has been deposited as yet. Two shooting affairs and half a dozen knock-downs are among the results of the late mill in Virginia, the last demonstration having occurred on the avenue this evening.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Pirat Section.

SENATE.

Washington, May 10, 1966.

On motion of Mr. Grimm, (rep.) of Iows, the House Lill to amend the act establishing the grade of vice admiral in the navy was taken up and passed. It authorizes the vice admiral to ampley a secretary with the thorizes the vice admiral to employ a secretary, with the rank and pay of lieutenant.

THE PUBLIC WORKS AT HARPER'S PREET.

THE PUBLIC WORKS AT BARFER'S FREET.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the intentions of the government in regard to the public works at Harper's Ferry; whether R is the intention to reaume the manufacture of arms there; if not, whether the buildings and grounds engit not to be sold.

COTAGIN OF STW CENT FIXED.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Otho, called up the bill to authorize the coinage of five conspicces, which was passed.

THE RESULTION.

Mr. PERENDER, (rep.) of Me., called up the House bill to impose an advalorem duty of twenty per cent on all cattle imported from foreign countries.

Mr. Eduktics, (rep.) of Vt., offered an amendment exempting from the provisions of the bill cattle now owned by eithers of the United States in the British provinces, provided they be imported within ten days.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed. It now goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

present quarastine arrangement there could not afford employment to at the do tors. Those who were left out wanted a change.

Mr. Edwans spoks in favor of the proposition.

The morning hour having expired, the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Trumbull's amendment.

Mr. Nry, (rep.) of Newda, resumed the floor in contrastion of his speech commenced yesterday. He said that either the President was not now standing on the Baltimore platform, or his position was not correctly represented by Mr. Dobittle yesterday. By the speech of Mr. Johnson on tecepting the nomination, traitors were ordered to the rear. Why did Mr. Dobittle beckon them forward after the Commander-in-Chief had ordered them back? In an will hour the doctrine of that speech had been departed from. Rr. Johnson had there proclaimed that traitors fad ceased to be elitered, and the loyal men of the country and "Amen" to that. How could it be that they had since been purified a greater miracle than Faul's conversion had been must go the output. Levis R. Persons had been performed. Mr. Johnson ordered. What orded had imposed downers of labama, a robel who had not taken the oath preservised by law. Oh, what a change had come over 'my policy!" He (Mr. Nye) hoped that Messra Dobittle and towan would be able to explain it. The Senator from Kenticky (Mr. Davis) had said that if he were President he would turn out the present Congress and recognize the Bouthern rebels as the constitutional body. He (Mr. Nye) know had not taken the oath preservised by law, Oh, what a change had come over 'my policy!" He (Mr. Nye) hoped that Messra Dobittle and towan would be able to explain it. The Senator from Kenticky (Mr. Davis) had said that if he were President in that speech, 'and the work is in our hands." If the ywork had been them in every newspaper in the South and in newspapers as the South that in beyond the Senator from Penasylvania (Mr. Cowan) in sweet commander. He was a subject to the loyal people of the South that it

treat they lived, I demand that Congres and severy department of this government shall tread cautiously upon this great work of reconstruction. (Applause y the gainers of the government shall tread cautiously upon this great work of reconstruction. (Applause y the gainers). If Docurrus, (rep.) of Wis., said that he see has stood by the graves of loyal men who had failen as the late war. He had stood over the grave of his first born and sworn that he would never the the context of t

make out a last of the men I would have taken that if we do so Mr Doolffile. But about how many would you hang! Mr. Nys—Well, at a venture, I will answer that I would hang enough to make treason odious, to make goed that assection by the President.

Mr. Descripts—How many, in the opinion of the Senior, would be necessary to de that?

Mr. Nys—Five or sis.

Mr. Doolffile—In what way would you try then—by court martial or by civil court?

Mr. Nys—I will answer that question in two ways.

Mr. Non-tries of the state way would you try them—by court martial or by civil court?

Mr. Nys.—I will answer that question in two ways.

Mr. Non-tries —I want a direct answer.

Mr. Nys.—I would not have kept Davis so long. I would have hung him in a hollow square of the grand Union armics when they were being mustered outhers. Now, I suppose, I would try him by law.

Mr. Doolarris and the Promident was not responsible for the delay in the trial of Davis. It was admitted that a court martial was not the proper tribunal, and the judge of the proper court had refused so far to try kim. Re (Mr. Doolattie) was tired of this clamor against the President for not bringing Davis to justice. The livestent, in the exercise of the pardoning power, had one what it was impossible for him to have avoided. There was no tribunal before which the rebeis of the chuth could be tried. As for the trial of General Lee it was will known that General Grant had spurned the idea of such a thing so long as he it see observed the terms of surrender. Mr. Nya had asked where was cleatent C. Clay, by way of casting a sigma upon the President. He (Mr. Doolitte) would pont him to the letter of appeal for his release, written by Mr. Whom. Mr. Doolitte and there were two wings of opposition to the republican party; one, the universal suffrage party, led by Mr. Summer; another the universal suffrage party, led by Mr. Summer; another the universal suffrage party, led by Mr. Novena, of Pennsylvania. There was also, he inght any, the universal hanging party, led by Mr. Novena, of Pennsylvania. There was also, he inght any, the universal hanging party, led by Mr. Novena, of Pennsylvania. There was also, he inght any, the universal suffage party, led by Mr. Summer; another the universal suffage party, led by Mr. Novena, of Pennsylvania. There was also, he inght any, the universal suffage party in the my suffage party, led by Mr. Summer; of the suffage party is the form of the reporter will get it right. R. Doolittie next took up the question of State

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866. Immediately after the reading of the journal the House resumed the consideration of the constitutional

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa, addressed the House is opposition to the measure. He wished that the colored race in the Southern States were allowed to occupy the

The groups then separated or retired to the cleak room, and Mr. Strouse proceeded with and finished his remarks.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., was the next speaker. He regarded this as the most important question that could be presented to Congress or the country. His believed that the organization of the governments in the insurgent States could only be safely made by effecting a change in the basis of political society. He did not believe in theoretical, constitutional or statutory provisions, or anything that left the basis of political society in the Southern States untouched, and left the enemies of the country in a condition to renew the war. Therefore no proposition met his entire approval which did not effect a radical change in the basis of political society in those States; but he did not expect the House to adopt his opinions, nor world he torsits on any theories of his own. He had no doubt that the government of the United States had full authority to extend the elective franchise to the colored people of the South, but he did not think of had the power. The public opinion of the committee on Reconstruction to waive that matter in deference to public opinion. While he deemed the provision in regard to representation equitable he did not think it important. In his judgment it was of no consequence whether the later rebel States had fully or fifty-eight representatives in the House. The Southern people governed by force; their philosophy was force; their practice was force; their tradition was force whether the later rebel States had fully or fifty-eight representatives in the House. The Southern people governed by force; their philosophy was force; their practice was force; the bound of the proposed amendment to the supposed unfarmens o

and then let us consider whom we shall forgive and whom we shall exclude. That is my principle. All I regret is that this is not sufficiently stringent. Let not these friends of seconson and seconsonists sing to me their haleyon songs of peace and good will until they can stop my ears to the shricks and groans of the dying victims at Siemphis—a score more horrible in its atroctics, though not to the same extent, than the terrible tragedy of Jamaica. While I am willing that these rebel states shall be represented here, I pray you not, to admit those who have caused the slaughter of millions of our countrymen, while their clothes are still wet with blood. Wait until they are clothes are still wet with blood. Wait until they are

persons as representatives, but merely excluded them from voting, and he asked him if he thought he could build a penitentiary big enough to hold eight millions of peoplot Mr. Streves.—Yes, sir. That penitentiary which is guarded by bayonets, down below, and if they under take to come back we will shoot them. The penitentiary of hell is the penitent ary that they deserve to have thi then. After some further remarks in the same strain, Mr. Stevens withdrew the motion to recommit, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Garriero, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired of the Speaker whether, in case the previous question was not seconded, it wo lid be in order for him to move to amend by striking out the third section, and ofering the amendment suggested by Mr. McKee, preventing those who had voluntarily taken part in the rebellion from holding office under the United States government.

The Spraker replied that motions to amend would be in order if the previous question whold not be seconded.

Air. Garriero expressed the hope that the previous question was seconded.

Air. Garriero expressed the hope that the previous question was seconded.

On the question "Shadi the main question be now put?" the House witeded in the speaker counted—aves 90, noes 59, the democrate almost all voting aye, in order to prevent any amendment of the joint resolution. Tellers were demanded and ordered, the result being yeas 84, nay 79. So the main question be now put?" the House voted by yeas and mays, the result being yeas 84, nay 79. So the main question was ordered. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Mears, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Banks, Baxter, Gludell, Routwell, Browwell, Broomail, Challer, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kanasa, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Dixon, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Ekritelge, Eliot, Grider, Grunell, Harding of Ky, Hayding of Hr., Harris, Hart, Highly, Holms, Hopper, Morawell, Broomail, Challer, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kanasa, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Dixon, Dening, Boute, Dannelly, Harding of Hr., Harris, Hart, High

Jenckes, rep., of filinois.

Jenckes, rep. of R. Island.

Jenckes, rep. of Island.

Ancoun, dem., of Mass.

Ancoun, dem., of Mass.

Phelps, rep., of Maryland.

Bergen, dem., of Mass.

Phelps, rep., of Maryland.

Regen, dem., of New York.

Radford, dum., of New York.

Radford, dum., of New York.

Coffroits, dem., of Pa.

Eldridge, dem., of Wisc.

Eldridge, dem., of Wisc.

Eldridge, dem., of Wisc.

Glossfreener, dem., of New York.

Harding A., dem., of Ry.

Harris, dem., of Maryland.

Latham, rep., of W. va.

Latham, rep., of W. va.

Latham, rep., of Misc.

Marshall, dem., of Misc.

not want to be disturbed by "niggerheads" in the gallery.

The Syzakun informed the member from Wisconsin that he must not invall the spectators in the gallery.

Harmonious relations were quickly restored, and the flow proceeded to other business.

The following is the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution as it was reported by the Reconstruction Committee and atopted by the Bouse.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Baprasentatives of the United Masses of America in Congress susception, twichirds of brits Houses concurring. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the senate States as a suscending to the constitution of the United States, which, when rathed by three fourths of and Legislatures, shall valid as part of the constitution, hamely—

Agroux — Saxpone I. No State shall make or enforce any

Sec. & Detti the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who columns by adhered by the late interpretion, giving to and and comfort, shall be excluded from the right in over for manieurs of Congress and for elections, for President and Vice President of the United States. here of Congress, and for electure, for President and Vice President of the United States.

NR. 4. Neither the United States, when a Neither the United States neer any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligables already incoursed so which may hereafter be incourred to add of the incourances or war against the Lincold States, or any claim for compensation for loss of invariances particle of labor.

No. 5. That Congress shall have power to an firms, by appropriate legiciation, the provisions of the article. The House baving adopted the amountment, no action will be taken upon either of the bulls any mid-finested in the Broomstraction Committee a report and the feature and Lawrences of the machine of the State State of the State of th

in the Territories, Referred to the Committee on Territories.

CLERKS IN THE NATY DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURES FOR INDIAN SERVICE, STC.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to clerks, and whether any of them served in the rebel army, &c. It was laid on the table. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to the House resolution of April 23, relative to expenitures for the Indian service; which was referred to the Foundation of Chicago to Congress, which, on motion of Mr. Ross, was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITS.

over forty deliars a tax of forty deliars a thousand.

THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. BOYER, (dom.) of Fa., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of so amending the pension laws as to place dependent fathers on the same footing as dependent mothers.

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of numerous citizens of Hume, in Allegany county, in favor of increasing the terriff on wool.

Mr. HENDERSON, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Gregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the castern boundary of the State. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUAL.

Mr. Lawrence, (res.) of Onto, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds to communicate a list of his clerks, &c., specifying those, if any, who had been is the rebel army.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to au thorise the employment of additional counsel in cases of claims against the government. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

hr. Lucianott, (rep.) of ill., stated that the city thorities of Washington had commenced cleaning the old canal and depositing the staff on the ban which was decemed very injudicious, and he asked let to report from the Datrict Committee a joint resolut to have that stopped.

Mr. Allar, (rep.) of Mass., objected; and then, twenty minutes to five P. M., the House adjourned.

### THE INDIAMS IN ARIZONA.

Fourieenth infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgery, pan, U.S. A., were fired upon by Apaches at Cotts Springs, March 22. The former was killed and ter badiy wounded.

# SPAIN.

Capture of a Supposed Chilean Frigate— Waiting for News from the Pacific— Ex-President Fillmore in Madrid, our Matrid Correspondence, Madrid, April M, 1968

ed revolution. The authorities have calmed down some-what, and profess to have no fears of the result of such an what, and profess to have no fears of the result of such an undertaking. They still maintain, to a considerable degree, the structest espionage on the troops which are suspected of disaffection. The affair is not so trifling as the govern-ment would have the people believe. It is serious enough, and so much doubt is still about the matter that the Queen has indefinitely postponed her usual vigit to and so much doubt is still about the matter that the Queen has indefinitely postponed her usual visit of her palace at Aranjuez. It is now given out that if no outbreak should take place on the 3d of May—a day of revolutionary memories—she will leave Madrid on the 4th. Her mother, ex-Queen Christiana, is expected on the 27th to visit Aranjuez. She will not tarry three, as the atmosphere of Madrid is and to be bad for her. The Spanish have captured a Chilean frigate, as they call the vessel, named the Peis Mard. There are no particulars as to the character of the ship or the circumstances of her captore. It does not appear that she was arned. At all events they call her a frigate, and have her now in close custody in Calia, where she proceeded from Algoritan, hwiling been blown out of that port.

The people are somewhat disappointed at the tenor of the last news from the Pacific. They expected to hear of the complete destruction of the ailed fleet in the pay where it gave the Villa de Madrid and the Blanda a drubbing a short time since. The only news is that they cannot get at them, but propose to blockade the port and keep them securely until the war is over. Of course they do not take into consideration the fact that two Peruvian iron clads are er route for the Parific, which will be agit to take an active part in the discussion of the questions now raised in that part of the world. The expeture of a transport with two hondred and fifty Chilesh soldiers is halled as a presty good thing, but the enthusian did not become general. It is to be hoped that some interesting news will reach us by and by, because affine are exceedingly dull here. We need affiring up.

Ex.President Milland Fillmore and wire representation are extended by the Postenater General. The spanish povernment is ready and for morning an extensive and delightful tour through Spats, and, after geneling a day or two here, will proceed to Paria.

Have any steps been taken to arrange a postal fresty with figual? I hope this important ashject will not

From New Orleans.

Prom New Orleans.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DECLARD (MCOMPTTY-TIONAL IN THE DISTRICT COURT—BREAK IN THE LEVERS—THIRTEEN PARISHES OVERFLOWED.

New OSLEANS, MAY 10, 1809.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court, Lax decaded the Civil Rights bell to be unconstitutional, and not institute on the Court. He argues that the present Organism is unconstitutionally countrated.

The Great Morgania and Grand levies above have given way, and all Bouthern Loutenans is fooderd, Thirteen parishes are under water peoply are in finite and the institutionally of the Levie Commissioners. The destruction of property will be incatoniable.

The peep is very severe on Residual's report, and deny that northern capital or Union people are in fangur, but may be whole Rate awake them.

Cotion—cales to day 200 bales low indefing Nin. 200.

Localita to day 210 bales. Sagar and undessees unchanged. Gold 120%. Reging exchange 140; New York steht & pression. Freights unablered.